

In the Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of detergents, comprising separating a hydrocarbonaceous product stream from a Fischer-Tropsch process producing normally liquid and normally solid hydrocarbons into a light fraction comprising mainly  $C_{18}$ - $C_{18}$  hydrocarbons and one or more heavy fractions comprising the remaining hydrocarbons;  
hydrogenating at least part of the light fraction to convert unsaturated hydrocarbons and/or oxygenates into saturated hydrocarbons;  
distilling product thus obtained into at least one fraction comprising  $C_{10}$ - $C_{17}$  detergent hydrocarbons;  
dehydrogenating at least part of the detergent hydrocarbons to obtain a detergent hydrocarbon stream comprising mono-olefins; and,  
converting the mono-olefins into detergents.

Claim 2 (Canceled).

2/3. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, in which the light fraction comprises mainly  $C_{16}$ - $C_{16}$  hydrocarbons.

3/4. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, further comprising separating the hydrocarbonaceous product stream of the Fischer-Tropsch process into a light stream, comprising at least 80 wt% of  $C_1$ - $C_4$  hydrocarbons produced in the Fischer-Tropsch process and optionally unconverted synthesis gas constituents, carbon dioxide and other inert gasses, and a heavy stream which is separated into the light fraction and the heavy fraction.

4/5. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, further comprising removing a light product stream from the hydrocarbonaceous product stream from the Fischer-Tropsch process or the light stream, wherein the light product stream comprises mainly  $C_7$ - $C_7$  products present in the stream.

5 ~~6~~. (Currently Amended) The process of claims 1, in which the light fraction comprises at least 80 wt% C<sub>9</sub>- to C<sub>18</sub>- hydrocarbons.

6 ~~7~~. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, in which converting the mono-olefins into detergents comprises at least one step selected from the group consisting of:

- alkylating with benzene or toluene optionally followed by sulfonating and neutralizing;
- alkylating with phenol followed by at least one step selected from the group consisting of alkoxyating, sulfonating and neutralizing, sulfating and neutralizing and alkoxyating combined with oxidizing;
- hydroformylating optionally followed by at least one step selected from the group consisting of alkoxyating, glycosylating, sulfating, phosphatizing and combinations thereof;
- sulfonating;
- epoxidizing;
- hydrobrominating followed by aminating and oxidizing and to amine oxide; and
- phosphonizing.

7 ~~8~~. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, further comprising hydrocracking/ hydroisomerizing the one or more heavy fractions of the Fischer-Tropsch process.

8 ~~9~~. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of detergent hydrocarbons comprising separating a hydrocarbonaceous product stream of a Fischer-Tropsch process producing normally liquid and normally solid hydrocarbons into a light fraction comprising mainly C<sub>10</sub>- C<sub>18</sub>- hydrocarbons, and one or more heavy fractions comprising the remaining hydrocarbons, hydrogenating the light fraction to convert unsaturated hydrocarbons and/or oxygenates into saturated hydrocarbons, distilling product thus obtained into at least one fraction comprising C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>17</sub> detergent hydrocarbons and optionally one or more reject streams and optionally dehydrogenating

at least part of the detergent hydrocarbons to obtain a detergent hydrocarbon stream comprising mono-olefins.

- 9 ~~10~~<sup>8</sup>. (Previously Presented) The process of claim ~~9~~<sup>8</sup>, in which any one or more reject streams in the process for the preparation of detergent hydrocarbons are used as additional feedstreams in a process for preparation of fuels.
- 10 ~~11~~<sup>8</sup>. (Previously Presented) The process of claim ~~9~~<sup>8</sup>, further comprising hydrocracking/hydroisomerizing the heavy product stream of the Fischer-Tropsch process.
- 11 ~~12~~. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of detergents comprising dehydrogenating C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>17</sub> detergent hydrocarbons to obtain a detergent hydrocarbon stream comprising mono-olefins and converting the mono-olefins into detergents, wherein the detergent hydrocarbons are prepared by a process comprising separating the product stream of a Fischer-Tropsch process into a light fraction comprising mainly C<sub>18</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> hydrocarbons, and a heavy fraction comprising remaining hydrocarbons, hydrogenating the light fraction to convert unsaturated hydrocarbons and/or oxygenates into saturated hydrocarbons, and, distilling product thus obtained into at least one fraction comprising C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>17</sub> detergent hydrocarbons.
- 12 ~~13~~. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, in which the light fraction comprises at least 90 wt% of C<sub>18</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> hydrocarbons.
- 13 ~~14~~. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, in which the light fraction comprises at least 90 wt% of C<sub>16</sub>-C<sub>16</sub> hydrocarbons.
- 14 ~~15~~. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, in which the light fraction comprises at least 90 wt% of C<sub>14</sub>-C<sub>14</sub> hydrocarbons.
- 15 ~~16~~<sup>3</sup>. (Previously Presented) The process of claim ~~4~~<sup>3</sup>, in which the light stream comprises at least 80 wt% of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> hydrocarbons produced in the Fischer-Tropsch process.

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16 ~~17~~. (Currently Amended) The process of claim ~~5~~, in which the light product stream comprises at least 90 wt% of ~~C<sub>7</sub>~~ C<sub>7</sub> products.

17 ~~18~~. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, in which the light fraction comprises at least 80 wt% C<sub>14</sub> to C<sub>17</sub> hydrocarbons.

18 ~~19~~. (Previously Presented) The process of claim ~~7~~, further comprising hydrocracking/ hydroisomerizing the one or more heavy fractions of the Fischer-Tropch process.

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19 ~~20~~. (Previously Presented) The process of claim ~~19~~, in which the light fraction comprises at least 80 wt% C<sub>14</sub> to C<sub>17</sub> hydrocarbons.